

placed under the best possible surroundings as to diet, climate, etc., and every effort is made to aid the improvement of the patients, while with experimental animals the conditions are different. As to experiments with tuberculin, it may be said that these produce a serum containing antitoxic material, but the amount of this is small.—*New York Medical Journal*, 1897, No. 973, p. 105.

The New Tuberculin (Koch).—MM. LETULLE and A. PÉRON, from a study of six patients, offer the following: Two improved considerably, even without treatment. One, however, presented a new bacillary focus after immunizing treatment. Of two patients severely affected, one of galloping consumption, underwent no change. The other, genito-urinary tuberculosis, was improved, but only so far as concerned vesical pain, for the lesion continued to caseate and be evacuated during and after treatment. Of the remaining ones, one emaciated, while the other sensibly improved, but the improvement was not remarkable, and it is doubtful if it persisted; besides, the *bien-être* did not correspond to a real improvement, but to the well-known effect of suggestion. From these observations and the experiments recorded earlier in the paper, this new substance does not appear to be the immunizing substance so much desired.—*La Presse Médicale*, 1897, No. 69, p. 101.

The Treatment of Diabetes.—DR. E. MAUREL, from a careful study of results of a milk-diet in this disease, offers the following conclusions: (a) From the practical stand-point: (1) The treatment of arthritic diabetes, both preventive and curative, is entirely a question of the amount of ailment. (2) The regulation of the amount is easier with a milk-diet, and this should have the preference. (3) This diet also possesses the advantage, at the same time, of combating the majority of the diseases which so often accompany diabetes, especially those of the digestive and urinary organs. (4) His observations show the efficacy of this diet in the most severe complications of the disease, diabetic gangrene and threatening coma. (b) From the theoretical stand-point: (1) His observations confirm the view that arthritic diabetes is largely due to superalimentation. (2) They also give serious support to the view that diabetes is only a means of defence employed by the organism to diminish, by the elimination of the sugar, the substances destined for combustion, consequently the amount of products of incomplete combustion.—*Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*, 1897.

Salophen in the Treatment of Articular Rheumatism.—M. L. GALLIARD, although not believing that the ideal medication has been discovered, has studied fifteen cases of various kinds of rheumatism. The drug failed in chronic polyarticular rheumatism. Of so-called gonorrhœal rheumatism, there was one success and one partial failure. In the subacute variety there was no result. Of nine cases of acute disease the results in three were good, three fairly good, and three moderate. In none was there an excellent result such as is found, under some conditions, with sodium salicylate. He concludes that it is in the acute variety that the good effects of the drug are manifested. It can relieve pain, reduce swelling, abolish the fever, and prevent visceral manifestations. It should be administered at the outset in daily amount of

ninety grains taken in six doses in starch wafers. It is always well borne; there is no malaise, nausea, vertigo, or ringing in the ears. It increases diaphoresis. There have been no marvellous results. In equal dose it is a little less rapidly efficacious than sodium salicylate.—*La Presse Médicale*, 1897, No. 56, p. 13.

The Treatment of Chronic Articular Rheumatism.—DR. MAX SCHÜLLER notes that, contrary to what might have been expected, these joints contain little or no fluid, and never pus. In connection with the condition which he described as early as 1893 as polyarthritides chronica villosa, which should be clearly separated from acute articular rheumatism, he has found a special bacillus which occurs as broad, short rods. In twenty-nine instances he has made use of repeated injections into the joint. Generally, the following formula was employed: Pure finely-powdered iodoform, 20; pure acid-free glycerin, 250–400; pure guaiacol, 5. This is to be injected with a syringe which has been treated in a steam sterilizer, and all aseptic precautions must be taken. Of the joints treated—one shoulder, five elbow, two hand, five finger, two hip, thirteen knee, and one foot—in sixteen the chronic inflammatory process and the villous mass completely disappeared. In the knee five or six injections were necessary, using two and one-half to four drachms of the preparation. Pain regularly, but fever seldom, resulted from the treatment, and these disappeared within two days. More rapid cure followed opening of the joint, after fixation, with removal of the diseased synovial membrane and of the villous mass. The wound was then sutured and the same material injected. The sutures were removed after eight or ten days, and the fixation apparatus removed. After about the same time motion was permitted, and, later, electricity, massage, inunction, and baths were employed. The results were absolutely normal, movable joints. Eleven knee, one elbow, two hand and radio-ulnar joints have been operated upon. In ankylosed joints a small portion of bone was removed. This operation, however, was reserved for the more severely affected articulations.—*Verhandlung des XV. Congress für Innere Medicin zu Berlin*, 1897, S. 127.

Eucaïn B. in Stomatology.—MM. DUMONT and A. LEGRAND make use of a 1 per cent. solution sterilized by boiling. They report seven observations, concluding that it is a good local anæsthetic, producing anæsthesia as rapidly as does cocaine, but which persists for a shorter period (about three times less), and that its feeble toxicity permits its safe employment in dental surgery even when practised upon children.—*Bulletin Général de Thérapeutique*, 1897, 18e liv. p. 545.

Eucaïn.—DR. M. G. T. GARCIA reports his observations upon the use of this drug in from 2 to 4 per cent. solutions in genito-urinary surgery, especially for introduction of sounds and urethroscopic examinations. In no case has he noted irregularity of pulse or respiration. It may be employed as a substitute for cocaine in all cases where hyperæmia is not contra-indicated. He concludes that it is less toxic than cocaine, while possessing an anæsthetic action at least equal to and often greater than the latter. Its solutions can be sterilized by boiling, and aqueous solutions are stable.—*Revista Mensual de Medicina*, 1897, No. 1, p. 18.